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CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

ALEXANDER BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1907.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ONLY communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
 Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, and for publication but in evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymous signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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DEATH.

On June 14th, at Shanghai, Dr. JOHN ANTHONY LYNN, late of Chikling, aged 47 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VEXES ROAD (1)
 LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 15TH, 1907.

"Experience keeps a dear school." The remainder of the quotation need not be mentioned. Hongkong has had a four years' experience of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, and the Commission which sat to inquire into the irregularities to which that measure gave rise has enabled us to count the cost. No one doubts the genuineness of the motives and the hopes of reform which inspired its framers, but the clumsy and overlaid Ordinance was drawn up without a knowledge of the economic conditions under which the masses live. It is very human, we know, to adopt the "I told you so" attitude after the event, but we cannot restrain a consciousness of satisfaction that the Daily Press was among the earliest to express the conviction that the attempt to abolish cubicles had failed and that instead of improved sanitary conditions in the houses of the thousands of poorer Chinese there were worse. In February of last year articles appeared in our columns setting forth this view and showing how the Ordinance created unnecessary hardships without effecting any betterment in the conditions of the people. Then the Commission was appointed, and the exposure of the uselessness and danger

of the objectionable section followed. Indeed the recommendations of the Commissioners on the cubicle question are the most valuable in the report, a fact which has been realised by the Government and led to a change of attitude which reflects credit on the responsible officials. When mistakes are made and pointed out it is well to recognise them and to profit by the experience gained.

It will be remembered that by the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance of 1903—which it was hoped would be the last word on a thorny subject—it was anticipated that builders would be forced to erect suitable houses which would contain legal rooms. But apparently the speculation was not regarded as attractive and the old type of tenement houses, about fifty or sixty feet deep, without lateral windows, was continued. Yet cubicles had been abolished by law. How could the old-fashioned type of house be made to pay? Very easily. No matter how carefully any legislation may be drawn a way to evade it can always be found, especially by such an inventive people as the Chinese. In this instance the wooden partitions were removed, thus complying with the law, but in their place appeared sacking or curtains dividing the little apartments. Not only did the latter afford less privacy but they constituted a menace to health. Naturally the Chinese found the measure very repulsive. The wisdom of it was not apparent to them and as it exposed them to harsh treatment and a series of harassing visits from Government minions their voices were raised in complaint. Nothing however was done but now that the Commission has focussed opinion on the subject something will be done. The Government has realised how impracticable were its attempts to abolish cubicles by the mere passing of an Ordinance, and it has decided to go back to the conditions prevailing before 1903. Cubicles are to be allowed. Each house and each floor is to be assessed, giving the number of cubicles permissible according to the space, a policy which is certain to be appreciated by the Chinese.

And yet with this concession—which the economic conditions demanded—the problem of the housing of the people is still unsolved. How important it is that the community should be housed under healthy conditions is admitted by everybody who gives the subject a thought, but somehow there seems to be an aversion to seriously face the problem and to try for a solution consistent with the enlightenment which British administration is supposed to mean. It is no compliment to Western civilisation that whatever advantages life in Hongkong may mean for the natives it does not provide them with as good living accommodation as they would find in Chinese cities. The system of housing here is unique. It is neither European nor Chinese. It is a combination possessing the defects of both with the advantages of neither. As has been pointed out before in the Daily Press, the question is one for the consideration of builders as much as for the Government. With a city situated as Hongkong is, built at the base of a hill, with a population giving to swarming in vast aggregations, the authorities will find it well nigh impossible to bring about unaided a better system of housing. Unless they are assisted by landowners and builders they can effect little improvement in existing conditions. Nevertheless it remains for the Government to take the initiative. The fact that overcrowding exists is no reason for adding to the evil by sanctioning the erection of additional houses in congested areas. With cheaper dwellings provided in outlying districts at rents which will make it worth the people's while travelling the greater distance—a condition which should be rendered possible by the reduced value of the land—the question of overcrowding would adjust itself in time. That it is possible to build more suitable houses for Chinese and yet show a profit is an opinion we have expressed before, and with His Excellency the Acting Governor of the same mind it ought not to be long before we see the experiment tried and its success proved. If speculators hesitate, His Excellency might show them the way. We don't suggest that the Government should embark on undertakings which have hitherto been left to private enterprise, but an experiment conducted by the Government in the interests of public health would not be disregarded by landowners, property owners and builders. A "model" block of workmen's tenements should be a remunerative experiment, and the builders would hardly oppose it as unfair competition under the circumstances.

Two cases yesterday make the plague total at date 85.

The French Mail of the 14th May was delivered in London on the 13th instant.

Wong Man-pui, formerly clerk in the Harbour Office at Tai O, who on Thursday pleaded guilty to stealing \$59.90, the property of the Harbour Department, was yesterday sentenced to three months' imprisonment by Mr. G. N. Orme, at the Police Court.

The seven Chinese whose extradition was sought by the Chinese Government some weeks ago for alleged piracy in Chinese territory near Young Kong on the West River, and who were committed to jail pending the order of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, were yesterday taken to Canton in a Chinese torpedo boat.

Bigger and handsomer than the *Far East* looks on its second appearance, brought thoroughly up to date, and as we predicted it would, this publication now claims its own place on every book shelf. Just the right authentic information about anybody who is somebody out here may be found within these five hundred pages. It is bound to be a satisfactory five dollar's worth.

The Indian Peer Bux again appeared before Mr. F. A. Hazell at the Police Court yesterday for allowing his cattle to trespass on Crown land, and for allowing them to damage graves to the extent of \$30 in the plague cemetery at Chongwahwan. An impasse was reached owing to the witness who informed the Police, another Indian, getting into the witness box and stating that he knew nothing about the matter. The case was adjourned.

A Tokyo dispatch asserts that it is a fact that the Great Northern Steamship Company is endeavouring to sell the *Minnesota* to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha or Toyo Kisen Kaisha, but adds that there is no truth in the report that the latter firm has decided to buy her. The dispatch further alleges that the Great Northern Steamship Company is anxious to part with the vessel because she is being run at a heavy loss and it is not practicable to transfer her to the Atlantic service, for which she is not suited.

The conservative, reactionary and corrupt Manchus and Chinese officials in Peking are now very happy at the appointment of H. E. Shum as the substantive Viceroy of the Liang-kwang Provinces, because they have got rid of a troublesome official who is in great favour with the Court. In good official circles at Peking, the appointment is regretted, because the condition of political affairs might be greatly improved in future, if Shum remained longer. H. E. Shum recently informed some of his near relatives that he was quite aware he had made many enemies since his coming to Peking.

In order to discourage the fashion amongst the student classes of putting on foreign clothes the Chinese Ministry of Education recently issued an order prohibiting all students in the government schools and colleges from dressing in that way. In consequence of the inconvenience attendant to going through gymnastic exercises whilst dressed in native clothes, the Ministry of Education has rescinded the prohibitory order, only as far as gymnastics are concerned, but orders that all such foreign-style clothes must be made solely of native manufactured cloth, no foreign manufactures being permitted.

At the Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. G. N. Orme, one of the crew of the *s.s. Taming* was charged with the larceny of a passenger's ticket, \$48 in money and a draft for \$30. It was alleged that when the complainant went to sleep with his pillow box under his head, the defendant succeeded in removing the box, and also the valuables contained therein. When the passenger awoke on the following morning he discovered his loss and reported the matter. Captain Osterbridge instituted a search, and the \$48 was found in defendant's box. After hearing the evidence his Worship held the charge proved, and sentenced the seaman to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour and four hours' stocks.

Before Mr. F. A. Hazell at the Police Court yesterday, three fitters employed at the Water Works at Yau-mat were charged with assaulting a sub-contractor. It is alleged that the defendants, together with four others who have not been arrested, approached the contractor for the loan of some planks. When he refused them they left him, armed themselves with bamboo and iron rods, and returning to his house found him in the bath. Without any warning they attacked him, and are said to have beaten him unmercifully and left many nasty wounds on his head and body. The case was remanded, the first and second defendants being admitted to bail in the sum of \$25, while the bail fixed for the third defendant, who is also charged with the larceny of \$18, was \$50.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. W. Scott Moncreiff and Officers, the Band of the Third Battalion "The Duke of Cambridge's Own" (Middlesex Regiment) will play the following programme of music during dinner at the Hongkong Hotel, this (Saturday) evening:—
 Value (Moderate) "Les Muscadins," Van Perck
 March "Premier Printemps," Margis
 Komische von Verdi "The Merry Widow"
 Song "Sing me to Sleep," Green
 Overture "Tancrède," Rossini
 Court Dance "Emerald Isle," Sullivan
 Two Step "Laughing Water," Hager
 DINNER MENU—Fore-dinner—Cold Boiled Leg of Lamb and Parsley Sauce, Fried Potatoes, Corned Beef and Mashed Potatoes, Sweet Corn, Tomato and Chicken Macaroni Patties, Curry—Fore-dinner Curry, Joint—Roast Mutton and Mint Sauce, Roast Capon and Celery Sauce, Boiled Corned Leg of Pork and Parsley Sauce, Cold Potato Salad and Mixed Salad, Sweet Corn, Corned Beef, Vanilla Ice Cream and Finger Cakes, Tipple Cake, Cheese Straws, Dessert—Coffee, Fruit.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

THE WINE GROWERS' AGITATION IN FRANCE.

LONDON, June 12th.
 The Wine-growers crisis is of a most serious nature. Fifty Municipalities have now resigned. The infantry at Montpellier bled a command to suppress the disorders, and mutiny reigned in the barracks.

LATER.
 The French Chamber has again discussed the resignations in the Southern Municipalities, the discussion continuing all day. The resignations are leading to a Municipal chaos, and render marriages impossible.

DEATH OF MAJOR GENERAL SIR ARTHUR ELLIS.

LONDON, June 12th.
 Major General Arthur Ellis, Esquerry to the King, died suddenly during a gala performance at Covent Garden theatre, in honour of the King and Queen of Denmark. The King was not informed of the death until after the performance was finished.

THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN.

LONDON, June 12th.
 A telegram from Washington states that Mr. Root has positively refused the statement of the Japanese situation; the refusal is based solely on his unwillingness to notice alarmist rumours. Mr. Taft, interviewed at Milwaukee said, you may rest assured that there will be no war with Japan.

RUSSIA.

LONDON, June 12th.
 St. Petersburg officially corrects the statement that the Tsar has approved of the proposal to grant the Behring Straits concession. The Tsar has, on the other hand, ratified the Cabinet's refusal to grant the concession. General Ulyanin, director of the Central Asian railway, has been murdered at Askaniya. The assassin escaped.

THE JAPANESE NAVAL OFFICERS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 12th.
 Yesterday evening Lord Tweedmouth gave a banquet to the Japanese naval officers.

THE JAPANESE NAVAL OFFICERS IN GERMANY.

LONDON, June 12th.
 Admiral Yamamoto is at Kiel, inspecting the dockyard.

THE TAIREN CUSTOMS.

TERMS OF THE NEW TREATY.

A Peking message to Japanese contemporaries gives the substance of a treaty relating to the Tairen Customs just signed between Sir Robert Hart and Mr. Kiyoshi, Japanese Minister in Peking. The message states that the treaty is almost identical with that for the Kiauchow Customs, with slight amendments in accordance with local requirements. Article I. provides that the Customs Staff shall be exclusively Japanese and Article II. requires the Chinese authorities to give previous notice when the Director of the Customs is changed. In Article III. it is provided that official correspondence between the Customs and the Japanese authorities shall be written in Japanese, while communications between the Customs and Chinese and foreigners are to be written in English. Article IV. provides that the whole of the Kwantung district shall be regarded as a free trade zone, so that imported articles consumed in the district shall be free of duty, while no duty shall be imposed on the export of goods produced in the district. Chinese merchandise imported into the district and re-exported with additions or alterations made to them shall be subjected to a duty only for the materials used. Article V. provides that the Tairen Customs will be allowed to grant permits to steamers going out and entering Tairen from Chinese-occupied ports. Article VI. provides that mails shall not be managed at the Tairen Customs, but the Chinese mails brought to Tairen will be dealt with by the Japanese Postal authorities there. The treaty comes into force on July 1st next.

FOR LADY READERS.

Pity the small woman! Her sisters have increased in stature so rapidly that she is left behind lamenting like Lord Ulin on the billowy shore. If the tall majority were not tyrannous, she would have no reason to complain. It would be quite a distinction to be short and slender in days of stilette femininity. But the majority is no kinder than other majorities: it is tyrannous. We learn from the *Express* that the fashions of the season are proper only to tall and ample figures. "The woman who wishes to be up-to-date must discard the dainty feather tip, and a gigantic plume one and a half yards in length must be substituted. The flowers for modern millinery might have been reared by a Broomfield nursery gardener; marguerite daisies are twelve inches in circumference, and one cabbage rose is sufficient trimming for a picture hat. . . . The knobs of hat-pins, have passed from the quaint red-stem stage, and are rapidly competing with the price turkeys." The big woman evidently wishes the small woman to disappear. It is hardly to be expected that the small woman will not struggle to keep up to the level of fashion; and, if she does, she seems likely to be lost entirely under the mass of gigantic adornment. There is "grave necessity for an association to protect the rights of the minority."

In our heart of hearts there is not one of us who does not derive pleasure from the little insouciance which are current in polite society, and who does not feel inwardly aggrieved when such incinerations are exchanged for unvarnished truth.

SUPREME COURT.

Friday, 14th June.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUNISH JUDGE).

ALLIED BREACH OF AGREEMENT.
 The case in which the Indo-China Steam Navigation Coy., Ltd., sued Dr. T. Lancelot Wyndham for \$1,000 for breach of agreement was mentioned.

Mr. O. D. Thomson, who appeared for defendant, explained that the defendant would be here on the 26th instant, and asked that the case be adjourned for another week.

Mr. Dixon, on behalf of the plaintiff, said he could not consent to another adjournment. When the last adjournment was granted his Honour said he would not grant any more adjournments.

Mr. Thomson said defendant was on the ship's articles.

His Honour—But he was on the other ship's articles. Why didn't they take him before the Harbour Master and have him committed to gaol?

Mr. Thomson—He had signed off at Singapore.

His Honour—Oh he had signed off. I'll adjourn it. This is the last adjournment. I really put it to you, Mr. Thomson, can't you come to some settlement. I can't see what defence you have.

Mr. Thomson—The defendant wishes to give the reasons why he left the plaintiff's employ.

His Honour—I don't want to hear his reasons. He wilfully broke his agreement. He admits it.

Mr. Thomson—He wishes to explain to the court.

His Honour—I am afraid that he will make it worse for himself.

Mr. Thomson—I don't think so.

His Honour—All right then, next Friday.

ALLEGED EXTENSIVE FRAUD.

\$10,000 INVOLVED.

Before Mr. G. N. Orme, at the Police Court yesterday afternoon, Li Leung was indicted on charges of: (1) Conspiring, combining, confederating and agreeing with one, Li Fuk, by diverse false pretences and subtle devices to cheat and defraud Ma Fu-san of \$10,000; (2) that he did forge, or knowingly put off when forged with intent to defraud, a certain deed or instrument of mortgage dated March 28th, 1906; (3) that he did conspire with one representing himself to be Li Fuk to forge a certain document or instrument of mortgage; (4) that he did on March 28th, and on diverse other dates about that time, conspire with one representing himself to be Li Fuk to cheat or defraud the complainant of the sum of \$10,000 contrary to section 5 of Ordinance 1 of 1898, and to the Common Law of England.

Mr. E. J. Grist (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) presented, and Mr. D. V. Stevenson (of Messrs. Dawson, Looker and Dawson) appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Grist, in opening, said a man representing himself to be Li Fuk obtained from the complainant the sum of \$10,000 on a mortgage of certain property. The defendant made a declaration that this particular person was his brother, and was Li Fuk. He was present at the time the mortgage was signed, therefore he was an accessory before the fact which made him actually guilty of the crime of forgery, the mortgage having been forged. It was held by the Supreme Court to be a forgery, and was cancelled. The money was paid over in the presence of the defendant to the man representing himself to be Li Fuk, but that man could not be found anywhere. It appeared that the man who was properly named Li Fuk, and who was the owner of the property in question, was dead at the time the mortgage was put through. This was sworn to by the Supreme Court by his mother, who said she saw her son put in his coffin.

Ma Fu-san, declared, said he met the defendant about March 28th, in the office of Mr. Kong Sing, and arranged to make a loan of certain money to a man who called himself Li Fuk. Defendant said this man was his younger brother. After talking to the defendant and the man who called himself Li Fuk in Mr. Kong Sing's office he agreed to lend Li Fuk the sum of \$10,000 on certain property, subject to a declaration being made. This was drawn up, Li Leung agreed to make it, and did make it before Mr. Chan A-fook. Then witness completed the mortgage, which was signed by Li Fuk in his presence and in the presence of the defendant, after which he paid over the money. Subsequently an action was brought against him in the Supreme Court and the mortgage was held to be a forgery.

Cross-examined—Witness knew nothing about the defendant previous to this business. Chan San, an interpreter in Mr. Otto Kong Sing's office, spoke to him about making the advance. Witness told defendant to make a declaration, also Li Fuk. When this was done he said he would advance the money.

But why did you want them? Because I did not know much about Li Fuk, whereas the defendant did.

To whom did you advance the money?—I advanced \$10,000 to Li Fuk.

Proceeding, witness said he applied for warrants against Li Fuk and Li Leung in the middle of last year. That was after he had called the defendant to go to see him, and Li Leung failed to do so. He did not engage Mr. John Hastings to take any steps for the arrest of Li Leung outside the jurisdiction.

Further evidence was called in support of the complainant's case and the case was adjourned.

A QUICK DISPATCH.

Yesterday afternoon about four o'clock a coolie snatched a purse from a lady in Queen's Road. The lady, Mrs. Margaret Lees, living in the Hongkong Hotel, called out in her alarm, and Mr. Hancock who happened to be in the vicinity promptly gave chase and captured the thief, whom he handed over to the detectives. At once he was brought before Mr. Hazell at the Magistracy who sentenced him to six weeks' hard labour, six hours' stocks and to be privately whipped twice, each whipping to consist of twelve strokes. This capture and trial were distinguished by remarkable celerity. Within half an hour of the offence being committed the thief was sentenced, and a few minutes later his finger prints were taken, and he was in gaol.

BOWLS.

The following will represent the Civil Service Club, at Lawn Bowls against the Kowloon Bowling Green Club to-day (Saturday) at 4.15 p.m. sharp on the Kowloon Greens:—
 A. Pile, 1 C. Bond, 1
 R. Hudson, 2 P. R. Adams, 2
 C. H. Parkinson, 3 M. McIvor, 3
 J. A. Wheel, skip N. E. Brett, skip
 R. Coles, 1 E. Dawson, 1
 R. Duncan, 2 R. Fenton, 2
 J. Palmer, 3 G. Balcock, 3
 W. H. Kelly, skip W. Fincher, skip
 RESERVE.
 C. W. Brett
 J. Blake
 W. Garts

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

The programme for the third meeting on July 6th is as follows:—

1.—3.30 p.m.—ONE MILE FLAT RACE—HANDICAP.—For Subscription Grilles of this season 1907. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Entrance fee \$5. 1st Prize: A Cup presented by C. H. Ross, Esq. 2nd Prize: \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner).

2.—4 p.m.—GYMKHANA CLUB CHALLENGE CUP.—Distance one mile. For all China Ponies. Catch weights at 10 st. 8 lb. Winners of an open race or open Grille race 5 lb. extra. Non-winning Subscription Grilles allowed 5 lb. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. To be won by the pony scoring most marks in the race for the coup, counting 4 points for a first; 2 for a second; and 1 for a third. The benefit of marks already scored to pass with the pony on a sale. Any winner of the race to carry 5 lb. extra for each win subsequent to the Cup, but in the event of a pony carrying the penalty not winning 2 lb. to be deducted next time he starts. Penalties accumulative up to 15 lb. Entrance fee of \$5 to go in the purchase of a memento to the winner of each race, and \$25 to second pony out of the Club funds. At the conclusion of the season a cup, value \$100, will be presented to the owner of the pony obtaining the second highest number of marks.

3.—4.30 p.m.—LADIES' NOMINATION—EGG AND SPOON RACE.—Each Lady will be provided with a spoon; at the word go Lady will throw spoon to the gentleman nominated by her who will be standing dismounted a short distance away. Gentleman to mount and gallop to a basket in which a number of eggs will be placed, dismount and obtain an egg, mount with egg and spoon and return to lady carrying egg in spoon, hand egg and spoon to lady who will run carrying egg in spoon to a post about 10 yards away. First lady past post with egg intact properly carried in spoon to win. Gentlemen must not touch egg with any part of hand after mounting. Lady must not touch egg with any part of hand. Open to members of both services as well as to members of the Gymkhana Club. Entrance fee \$3. 1st and 2nd Prizes presented by the Club. Post Entries accepted.

4.—5 p.m.—HURDLE RACE.—For China Ponies. Distance about one mile and a quarter. Catch weights 10 st. 8 lb. Winner of Hurdle Race at last Gymkhana 5 lb. extra. Entrance fee \$5. 1st Prize: A Cup presented by His Excellency Mr. F. H. May. 2nd Prize: \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner). Post Entries. No race unless four starters.

5.—5.15 p.m.—ENTRANCE CHALLENGE CUP.—Presented by His Excellency Major-General Broadwood, C.B. For China Ponies. To be run for five times and to be won by the rider scoring most marks at the end of the season. Best of three runs at each meeting. Points for pace and style. Open to members of both services as well as to members of the Gymkhana Club. Winners of this event at previous Gymkhana this season to count marks scored by them at this meeting towards aggregate only. Mementos presented at this meeting to be taken by riders scoring highest number exclusive of previous winners. Entrance fee \$3. A memento presented to the 1st and 2nd at each meeting. Post Entries.

6.—5.45 p.m.—WELTER RACE.—About 3 Furlongs. For all China Ponies. Catch weights over 10 stone. Riders and ponies in the regular racing events at this meeting to be barred. Open to members of the Jockey Club and members of both services as well as to members of the Gymkhana Club. Entrance fee \$5. 1st Prize: A Cup presented by J. R. M. Smith, Esq. 2nd Prize: \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner). Post Entries.

7.—6.15 p.m.—ONE MILE AND A QUARTER FLAT RACE. HANDICAP.—For all China Ponies. Jockeys who have not won allowed 5 lb. Entrance fee \$5. 1st Prize: A Cup presented by J. R. M. Smith, Esq. 2nd Prize: \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner).

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 14th at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has fallen rapidly in E. Japan, and risen slightly to moderately over W. Japan and N. China.

The depressions have moved into the Pacific and lie now to the S.E. of Hokkaido.

Pressure is heaviest over China and the N. part of the China Sea.

Light or moderate variable winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and light S. winds along the Northern shores of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood	S.W. winds, light; fine.
Formosa Channel	Variable winds, light or moderate.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook	Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	Same as No. 1.

(Continued on page 5.)

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed Daily Press only, and special business matters THE MANAGER.

Orders for extra copies of Daily Press should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address: PRESS. Codes: A.B.C., 6th Ed.

P.O. Box 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BELL'S ASBESTOS EASTERN AGENCY LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th to 29th instant, both dates inclusive.

BRADLEY & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1907. 1078

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAITAN".

Captain J. S. Rosch, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 18th inst. at Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1907. 1079

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS AND CHINA OVERLAND TRADEREPORT

is now ready and contains:

Epitome of the Week's News.

Leading Articles.

Japanese in Formosa.

The Imperial Conference.

Insurrection.

Woman's Suffrage.

Japanese Comments on England.

Hongkong Legislative Council.

Hongkong Sanitary Board.

Supreme Court.

Canton.

Kulangs (Amoy) Municipal Council.

Outrage in Yunan.

Commercial.

Shipping.

Extra copies 30 cents each, Cash.

Copies can be posted from the Office to addresses sent, including postage 34 cents each or \$1 Cash for three copies.

Subscription: \$12 per Annum, payable in advance; postage 25.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1907.

NOTICE.

FROM This Date MESSRS. CLAUDIUS PRAVIEUX & P. R. CARIER are authorised to sign on behalf of the Firm per procreation.

This Notice cancels all previous arrangements.

HERBERT DENT & CO. 1075

Canton, 7th June 1907.

THEATRE ROYAL

CITY HALL.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.

THE BANDMANN COMEDY CO.

22 LONDON ARTISTS 22

Will present the following London Successes for the First Time in Hongkong—

MONDAY, June 24:

"DUKE OF KILLIECRANKIE."

TUESDAY, June 25:

"LADY HUNTSWORTH'S EXPERIMENT"

WEDNESDAY, June 26:

"TWO LITTLE VAGABONDS."

THURSDAY, June 27:

"LADY WINDERMERE'S FAN."

FRIDAY, June 28:

"THE PRIVATE SECRETARY."

Doors open 8.30; Commence 9 P.M.

Plan now open at S. MOUTRIE & Co.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1907. 1071

SANTARY BOARD OFFICE,

HONGKONG.

To the OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 5 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and VENTILATION BYE-LAWS (as amended), every domestic building or part of such building within the Western Division of the City of Victoria, occupied by members of more than one family must be CLEANSED and LIME-WASHED THROUGHOUT by the owner during the months of May and June.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this notice means that the houses should be lime-washed in respect of all the walls of each room and staircase, all cubicle partitions, stair casings and stair linings, all ceilings and the undersides of roofs both in main buildings, offices and servants' quarters and inclusive of verandahs.

The landlord should have its containing walls lime-washed up to the level of the first floor.

Carved, painted or polished woodwork in good condition, however, need not be lime-washed, but must be Cleaned.

The Western Division of the City lies to the West of Tank Lane and Cleverly Street.

G. A. WOODCOCK, Secretary.

Dated this 1st day of June, 1907. 152

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

On TUESDAY

the 18th June, 1907, at 2.30 P.M., at No. 33, Seymour Road,

THE WHOLE OF THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Comprising:—TEAK WOOD HAT-STAND with GLASS DINING TABLE and CHAIRS, OVERMANTELS, TEAK WOOD WARDROBES with GLASS, MARBLE-TOP WASHSTANDS, SINGLE and DOUBLE IRON BEDSTEPS with WIRE MATTRESSES, GLASS and CROCKERY WARE, &c., &c., &c.;

Also,

One COTTAGE PIANO by Broadwood (Patent check-repeater action).

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—As Usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1907. 1067

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

On WEDNESDAY

the 19th June, 1907, at 3 P.M., on board,

(if not previously sold by private contract),

The Dutch Steamer

"JAPARA."

TERMS:—25 per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer and the Balance within one week.

The above steamer is not to trade in Netherlands Indian Waters under a penalty of \$4,000.00 for each and every time she may enter Netherlands Indian Waters, unless under FORCE MAJEURE, this same condition to be imposed upon by the purchaser to each successive buyer.

A Steam Launch will leave BLACK PIER at 2.30 P.M. to convey intending Purchasers.

For Full Particulars, apply to

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1907. 965

FOR SALE.

TWO VERY VALUABLE PIECES OF

LANDED PROPERTY Situate at

CANTON near the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company's Wharf and facing the river. The lots contain by measurement 50 "changs" or thereabouts. Title Deeds can be seen at the Office of the Undersigned.

For further particulars, apply to

GOLDING & BARLOW, Solicitors,

10, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 12nd May, 1907. 970

COLLECTIONS OF USED POSTAGE STAMPS

IN PACKETS.

ASIATIC STAMPS. 100 for \$0.50. 500 for \$3.00.

150 " 1.75. 1000 " 10.00.

200 " 3.50. 1500 " 25.00.

250 " 5.75. 2000 " 35.00.

275 " 9.00. 3000 " 55.00.

Also Stamps in bags, sets, &c., &c.

ARTIST'S PICTORIAL POSTCARDS

& all other Philatelic Goods. Inspection invited.

GRACA & CO.,

Hongkong Hotel Corridor.

WANTED

TRUSTWORTHY EUROPEAN ASSISTANT

TANT accustomed to Accounts and General Office work. Apply in first instance, stating age, experience and salary required to "ASSISTANT."

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1907. 1065

WANTED.

A COMPRADORE, having business connections throughout the South of China and able to provide substantial security consisting of landed property in Hongkong to the extent of 10 per cent. of the annual turnover. Good remuneration to a suitable man. First Class references from a Foreign Bank required. Apply by letter only in the first instance to

DUNNYS & BOWLEY,

Hongkong, 5th April, 1907. 714

INTIMATIONS

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

of Members will be held in the CLUB'S

Premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th

June, at 5.15 P.M., for the purpose of

considering and passing the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for 1906.

FRANK LAMBERT,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1907. 1076

NOTICE.

THE present Proprietors of the CONNAUGHT

Hotel HEREBY GIVE NOTICE

that they have sold the Business and Assets of

the said Hotel on the 1st day of January last,

and that they are not in any way responsible

for any debts incurred in carrying on the said

Hotel previous to the 1st day of January, 1907.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1907. 1063

THE YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSO-

CIATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL

MEETING of the YANGTSE INSURANCE

ASSOCIATION, LIMITED will be held at the Association's Head Office, No. 26,

The Bond, Shanghai, on FRIDAY, the 25th

day of June, 1907, at 4.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, passing certain Ordinary Resolutions for the purpose of increasing the Capital of the Association contained in a Notice, copies of which have already been posted to the Shareholders. NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Association will be CLOSED from the 25th to the 28th June, 1907 both days inclusive. By Order of the Court of Directors, W. S. JACKSON, Secretary.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1907. 1066

TO LET

TO LET.

NO. 21, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, suitable for Offices and Godown.

Apply on the Premises.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1907. 610

TO LET.

NOS. 3 & 5, CARNARVON VILLAS, Kowloon.

Apply to—

HEWAN & Co.,

No. 15, Connaught Road, West.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1907. 524

TO LET.

ONE OFFICE-ROOM on Second Floor PRINCE'S BUILDINGS.

Apply to—

REUTER, BROECKELMANN & Co.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1907. 795

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

WITH POSSESSION FROM 1st JUNE—IN WANCHAI ROAD.

GODOWN, built of brick, with tiled roof, just thoroughly repaired, about 4000 square feet space, concrete flooring. Suitable for storage of any kind of merchandise.

Apply to—

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1907. 570

TO LET.

"STONEHEVED" 35, Robinson Road.

Nos. 57 and 59, CAINE ROAD.

Nos. 27, 29, 31 and 33, SEYMOUR ROAD.

3 New Houses in KENNEDY ROAD, near Wan Chai.

No. 90 & 91 GODOWN PRATA EAST.

Apply to—

SAM WANG CO. LTD.,

81, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1906. 103

TO LET.

2ND FLOOR NO. 12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GREENCROFT, GARDEN ROAD, Kowloon, Redecorated, Electric Light, Tennis Court.

No. 1, FAIRVIEW, ROBINSON ROAD, Kowloon.

Apply to—

LEIGH & ORANGE,

1, Des Voeux Road.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1907. 94

TO LET.

FROM 1st JULY.

LARGE AND SPACIOUS GODOWNS

Nos. 9, 9A, 9B, 9C and 10, PRATA EAST, at present in the occupation of the Admiralty.

Apply to—

HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1907. 809

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

WELLBURN, No. 81 the Peak.

Apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,

York Buildings.

Hongkong, 22nd January, 1907. 254

TO LET.

2 FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES at Praya East, near East Point.

Apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1907. 137

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

NO. 2, HOLLYWOOD ROAD, and No. 51, PUTTINGER STREET.

Apply to—

ARRATON V. APCAR & Co.,

45, Wyndham Street.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1907. 491

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNOTSFORD TERRACE KOWLOON.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1907. 92

TO LET.

NO. 3, "ORMSBY TERRACE," Kowloon, from 1st July. Cheap Rental.

Apply to—

SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCURATION.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1907. 1024

TO LET.

NO. 3, CENTURY CRESCENT, Kennedy Road.

Apply to—

J. R. MICHAEL,

No. 1, Prince's Building.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1907. 1007

TO LET.

NO. 2, MACDONNELL ROAD.

Apply to—

COMPRADORE'S DEPARTMENT, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1906. 97

TO LET.

OFFICES in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Apply to—

SECRETARY, A. S. Watson & Co., Limited.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1907. 800

TO LET.

NO. 1, WEST END TERRACE, Shamoon, Canton.

Apply to—

HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1907. 93

APOLLO



THE IDEAL ATHLETE

SCIATICA, NEURALGIA, PROSTRATION AND DEPRESSION.

"APOLLO," the Ideal Athlete, the embodiment of physical grace and symmetrical muscular development, pays a glowing tribute to the wonderful curative and invigorating properties of Phosferine. Even "Apollo's" superb physique was not proof against attacks of Sciatica and Neuralgia, and he declares that a course of Phosferine quite cured these disorders and completely dispelled the weariness and exhaustion consequent upon over-training.

All the brilliant athletes in the kin globe have recognized the merits of Phosferine and expressed their appreciation in much the same words as "Apollo." Without exception, from Royalty downwards, every class of brain and manual worker has placed on record with us the marvellous benefits they have derived from Phosferine. As a story of a health magazine, "Apollo" further relates that he found the tonic invaluable for relieving brain-fog.

"APOLLO" writes: "When I left South America, some six years ago, I had a bad attack of Sciatica, which left me prostrated and totally unfit. An agent of yours in Southport recommended Phosferine, and a few bottles soon put me right again, since then I have used it for Neuralgia, and found it a red-hot remedy. Over-training and sustained exertion tries one considerably, and for the goodness of Phosferine, the only remedy that quickly pulls me round, especially when I find myself in the tired feeling, caused by depressing or hot weather. A good deal of brain work falls to my share in my journalistic work, and in this Phosferine has for some years been a great friend to me, and whenever I can, I always give it a good word, for it is a remedy that has never failed me."—June 9, 1906.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.
A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Exhaustion, Debility, Nervous Prostration, Headache, Stomach Disorders, Brain-fog, Sleeplessness, Influenza, Headache, Hysteria, Faintness, and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

THE ROYAL EXAMPLE

Phosferine is used by the Royal Families of Europe, which, in plain language means that every user of Phosferine knows and feels that this famous Tonic is commended by the greatest living physicians.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands to the Royal Family, H.M. the Emperor of China, H.M. the Empress of Russia, H.M. the King of Greece, and the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world. Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England. Price in Great Britain, bottles 1/3, 2/6, 5/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c. The 2/6 size contains nearly four times the 1/3 size.

USE ONLY and USE ALWAYS

ATKINSON'S

A LUXURIOUS PERFUME IN HEALTH.

A NECESSARY RESTORATIVE IN SICKNESS.

MOST REFRESHING.

Far Superior to the German Kinds.

EAU DE COLOGNE

LEA and PERRINS' SAUCE



Assists digestion and gives a delightful piquancy and flavour to all MEAT DISHES, SOUPS, FISH, CHEESE, CURRIES, GAME, POULTRY & SALADS.

The Original & Genuine Worcestershire.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

(Continued from page 3)

Paragraph 230. (3) In cases when the defendant has to obtain legal assistance and expert advice, and the Magistrate does not convict, the defendant should be allowed costs. Not agreed to.

(4) In no case should a prosecution be allowed unless a notice to abate the nuisance has been served on the owner or occupier. Such notices are always served in the case of nuisances.

Paragraph 232. Special type of houses to be authorised for Chinese occupation to be of one or two storeys only and of cheap construction. This recommendation has been anticipated as far as villages in outlying districts are concerned. The question of extension of the principle will be considered.

Paragraph 243. For night visits a separate permit should be issued for each house with date of the intended visit entered thereon. No objection to this.

Paragraph 246. Special exemption of enforcement of such regulations to be made in the case of outlying districts. Under consideration. Works' minutes.

Paragraph 255. The Sanitary Board should have full opportunity for considering and discussing the estimates of the Sanitary Department, before they are sent in to the Government. This is agreed to.

Paragraph 269-273. (1) Assistant Secretary to be a man with some commercial training, and of British race. This recommendation has been noted. (2) Proper books to be kept. Improvements in the books kept are being made. (3) Proper store accounts to be kept. This has been noted. (4) Correspondence to be first opened by the Secretary or Assistant Secretary. Instructions are being issued accordingly. (5) Use of shop by Secretary to be discontinued. Instructions are being issued accordingly. (6) Staff to be reorganised. Under consideration.

Paragraph 283. Board should have full power to make Standing Orders for the guidance of Officers of the Board, and direct the officers and servants of the Board to carry out those orders. It is not proposed to depart from the principle of having an Administrative Head of Department. The Board's orders to pass through the hands of the Secretary whose duty it should be to see them carried out.

Paragraph 284. More personal supervision by the Medical Officers of Health over the Inspectors desirable. This has been noted.

Paragraph 293. (1) Record of complaints by the public to be kept. Agreed to. (2) Investigation to be made by Senior Officer of Sub-department to which the complaint refers. The Administrative Head of the Department should inquire. (3) Complaints and report of action taken thereon to be laid before the Board. It is considered that this should be left to the Administrative Head of the Department.

(4) Some simple form of appeal required. A letter of complaint to the Board seems the simplest form of appeal.

Paragraph 299. These which are contrary to regulation with under existing sometimes take the form of free launches. Sufficiently dealt with the regulations.

NEW SCHEME. The full recommendations of the Commission under the new scheme are quoted in extenso. These have already been published in our columns. The Government's proposal on the new scheme is in the following terms:— It is not proposed to adopt the principal recommendations under this heading for the following reasons:— 1. It is considered absolutely necessary that there should be an administrative head of the Sanitary Department and it is proposed to appoint an officer who shall be able to devote the whole of his time to the department. In this course Sir Matthew Nathan agreed in a minute which he has left on record. 2. It is not considered desirable in the public interest that the Sanitary Board should be constituted the Building Authority with an Executive Engineer as the Chief Executive Officer for performing the duties coming within the scope of the building Act. It is probable that the Commission do not intend that the Sanitary Board should be invested with all the extensive powers of the Building Authority which cover every sort of work including reclamations, resumptions, the building of factories, docks, piers and other large enterprises. It is more likely that they mean that the Sanitary Board should be constituted the Building Authority for the examination and passing of plans of buildings of a domestic type or of other types if to be erected in the more populous parts of Kowloon or within the City boundaries.

If such is really their proposal then it means that there must be two Building Authorities. To such a proposal there are the following strong objections:—

(a) The change will not effect the object in view, which is ostensibly the saving in time in passing plans for buildings and house-drainage work. The roads (including alterations of levels, diversions, etc.), water works, storm water drainage, sewerage, encroachments over Crown land, whether of a permanent type by the erection of verandahs and balconies or of a temporary nature by erection of hoardings and scaffolding, will still be in the hands of the Building Authority (the Director of Public Works), and cross references will still be necessary and the source of delays which now exists will only be perpetuated in another form. (b) How is the line to be drawn between the buildings to be under the control of the Building Authority of the Sanitary Board and those to be under the control of the Director of Public Works in his capacity as Building Authority? The only system that appears likely to be successful would be to allow certain areas to the former and the remaining areas in the Colony to the latter.

That is the system adopted where a Municipality exists in other Crown Colonies, but such municipalities also exercise control over the roads, sewers and, in some cases, over the water works as well, within their boundaries. In this young and growing Colony it is considered that such division of spheres of control would not be satisfactory.

Large schemes of development are frequently carried out in the very heart of the old colony involving intricate and often confidential negotiations with the parties interested. It appears questionable whether such matters could be dealt with as successfully, and with equal acceptance to those parties if the proposals of the Commissioners were adopted.

(c) Under existing conditions, if any difference of opinion arises with the Executive Engineer who performs all the ordinary duties imposed on the Building Authority, the matter is at once referred to the high authority of the Director of Public Works.

It is obvious that an Executive Engineer on £200 a year will not be an officer of sufficient standing to deal successfully with the protesting engineers and architects in the Colony on the very many knotty points that will constantly arise between them in which the interests of property owners (the employers of the said engineers and architects) and what are after all the interests of the public at large will clash. Nor would such an Executive Engineer carry sufficient weight to impose his will on his master:—the members of the Sanitary Board—the only one of whom who has any technical engineering knowledge is the Director of Public Works.

Let it be supposed for a moment that practicing architects do not accept a ruling of the Board's Building Authority and appeal to the Board. Where is the Board to seek advice in such a case but from the Director of Public Works? A source of friction is thus at once opened between the two authorities.

4. It is considered that the object in view, namely, the saving of circumspection in passing plans and the facilitation of construction work under the Ordinance generally, can be obtained in a much simpler way by some such arrangement as is sketched in the Director of Public Works' minute of the 18th of April, 1907, and the Government is quite willing to discuss the details of such an arrangement.

5. Finally it is proper to state that when the Director of Public Works' minute of the 18th of April had been considered by Sir Matthew Nathan the latter left on record a minute in which he expressed his agreement with the objections which the Director of Public Works has raised to this proposal of the Commissioners. 6. There are minor points in the paragraphs under the heading new scheme which will require consideration.

12th June, 1907. F. H. M.

To soothe the Skin

smarting under the effects of a tropical sun



is specially adapted. Though indispensable in cases of Prickly Heat (whereas its name) and other irritation of the skin, it is also popular for bath and general toilet use all the year round, being antiseptic (10% Carbolic), perfumed and refreshing.

Sold by local Chemists and Storekeepers. Made by F. C. Calvert & Co. Manchester, Eng.

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET



Removes all ROUGHNESS, REDNESS, HEAT, IRRITATION, TAN, and KEEPS THE SKIN SOFT, SMOOTH, and WHITE ALL THE YEAR ROUND. Delightfully COOLING & REFRESHING during the summer. Bottles 1/1, 1/3, and 2/6 each. M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham.

CLARKE'S B. 41 PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

MARTIN'S APIOL-STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all Irritations of the Urinary Organs. It is a French Remedy for all Irritations of the Urinary Organs. It is a French Remedy for all Irritations of the Urinary Organs.

The Finest Scotch Oats

deprived of every particle of HUSK and FIBRE

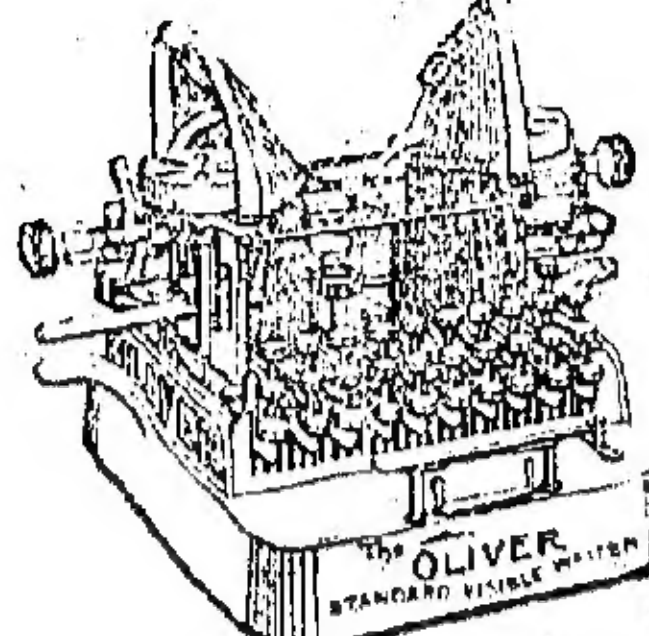
combined with PLASMON

(the concentrated nourishment of fresh milk).

Only four minutes' boiling required, to make DELICIOUS PORRIDGE

PLASMON OATS

6d. per packet.



THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO., LTD.

ARE PREPARED, DURING THE STAY OF THEIR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE IN HONGKONG, TO

EXCHANGE OLD MACHINES

OF ANY MAKE OR CONDITION IN PART PAYMENT FOR OLIVERS.

OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO., LTD.

1, PRINCE'S BUILDING

Hongkong, 11th June, 1906.

When buying Lime Juice Buy the Best.

The Best is

"Montserrat" Lime Juice.

"MONTSERRAT" is prepared from cultivated limes, and is always fresh and pleasant to the taste. Mixed with plain or aerated water, it makes a cooling, refreshing, healthful drink. Try a dash of "Montserrat" in your whisky and soda.

There are two kinds— Unsweetened, i.e., Plain Lime Juice, Sweetened, i.e., Lime Juice Cordial.

Agents—A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd., Hong-Kong.

Alarming Increase in Baldness

A REMEDY OFFERED

Which possesses all the elements that go to produce a good head of hair. Its powerful, stimulating properties go straight to the hair roots, giving them a life and vigour they never knew before. And life and vigour to the roots mean more hair, stronger hair, better hair. It will assuredly do all this for YOU, as it has done for thousands of others.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

The Great Hair Producer & Restorer.

The Finest Dressing. Specially Prepared and Delicately Perfumed. A Luxury and a Necessity to every Modern Toilet.

Mr. HARRY DE WINDT, The Great Explorer, writes:

"I think it right to tell you that on my return from my recent Land Expedition from Paris to New York, I was practically bald; the few hairs I had left were rapidly coming out. I have only used your 'HARLENE' FOR TWO MONTHS and am perfectly astounded at its marvellous results. My hair has ceased dropping out, and is growing again quite thickly."

1/-, 2/6 & 4/6 per Bottle, from Chemists and Stores all over the world, or sent direct on receipt of Postal Order.

EDWARDS' BRILLIANTINE



Trade "UZON" Mark.

Of Exquisite Delicacy

A Superior Tonic for Dry Hair, Beard and Moustache.

For making the Hair Rich, Luxuriant and Brilliant.

1/- & 2/6 per bottle, post paid.

EDWARDS' "CREMEX" Shampoo Powder.



A Delightful Preparation for washing and thoroughly cleansing the Hair and Scalp. Permanently Removes Grease, Dandruff, etc. Makes the Hair Soft, Pliable and Glossy.

Powders 3d. each. Box of Four 1/- Post Paid.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO.,—95 & 96, High Holborn, London, W.C.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

C. DIEDERICHSEN, German str., 774, T. Petersen, 13th June. Hoihow 12th June, General—Jebson & Co.
 DUNDAS, British str., 1954, H. J. Cass, 14th June. Moji 8th June, Coal—Order.
 KANICOW, British str., 1217, McIntosh, 14th June. Newchwang and Chafco 7th June, General—Butterfield & Swire.
 KURIAN, Brit. str., 14th June—from Canton.
 MAITA, British str., 3,900, R. A. Peters, 13th June—Shanghai 11th June, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 TARIUM, British str., 1,350, A. W. Outerbridge, 14th June—Manila 11th June, General—Butterfield & Swire.
 TELEMACHUS, British str., 1,342, Williamson, 14th June—Swatow 13th June, General—Chinese.
 TRIUMPH, German str., 675, Bondeson, 14th June—Haiphong 11th June, Coal and General—Jebson & Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
 14th June.
 Amoy, British str., for Saigon.
 Amoy, German str., for Quilico.
 Amoy, British str., for Canton.
 Amoy, British str., for Europe.
 Amoy, German str., for Saigon.
 Amoy, British str., for Manila.
 Amoy, Dutch str., for Amoy.

DEPARTURES.

14th June.
 Amoy, German str., for Keelung.
 Amoy, German str., for Quilico.
 Amoy, British str., for Canton.
 Amoy, British str., for Shanghai.
 Amoy, British str., for Swatow.
 Amoy, German str., for K. C. Wan.
 Amoy, German str., for Manila.
 Amoy, British str., for Hongkong.
 Amoy, British str., for Singapore.
 Amoy, British str., for Saigon.
 Amoy, British str., for Manila.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. Kanicow reports: Moderate winds and fine weather.
 The British str. Telemachus reports: Light S.W. wind and fine weather.
 The British str. Taming reports: Light N.E. and N.W. winds and fine clear weather throughout.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

June 14th.
 ABERDEEN DOCK—Tiffin, Pilsen.
 Kowloon Dock—Tiffin, Pilsen.
 HONGKONG DOCK—Tiffin, Pilsen.
 HONGKONG DOCK—Tiffin, Pilsen.
 HONGKONG DOCK—Tiffin, Pilsen.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
 For SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship
 "HAICHING,"
 Captain A. E. Hodgins, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 15th inst., at Noon.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 DOUGLAS, LAFFRAK & Co.,
 General Managers.
 Hongkong, 14th June, 1907. 1077



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY, (DIRECT).

THE Company's Chartered Steamship

"ISTOK,"
 Capt. M. Tice, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 18th inst.
 For Freight please apply to
 SANDER, WIELER & Co.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 5th June, 1907. 1034

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

For SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
 Calling at Port Darwin and QUEENSLAND Ports, and taking through cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"ALDENHAM,"
 Captain Sted, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 29th June, at Noon.
 This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.
 This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.
 A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.
 N.E.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 5th June, 1907. 1035

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Regular Steamship Service between Hongkong and CALLAO and IQUIQUE, VIA JAPAN PORTS.
 With option to Call at Mexican and other Coast Ports.

Steamers. Tons. About
 "KATHERINE PARK" 4,900 End of July.
 "KASATO MARU" 6,100 End of Sept.
 Taking Freight and Passengers to other Eastern and Western Coast Ports of South America in connection with Steamers of the Pacific S. N. Co.
 K. MATSUDA, Manager,
 Yok Building.
 Hongkong, 11th April, 1907. 10

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k." nearest Hongkong "h." midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m." and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG & REG.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & ANTWERP	NURIA	Brit. str.	—	F. J. Fox	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 20th inst.
LONDON & ANTWERP	MAITA	Brit. str.	—	F. A. Peters	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at Noon.
MARSEILLES, &c. VIA PORTS OF CALL	AUTRALIAN	Frean. str.	—	Verron	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 25th inst.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE, COPENHAGEN, &c.	ST. DOMINGO	Dan. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	About 24th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	PETRONIA	Dan. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	About 24th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SPEZIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Brook	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 23rd July.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SAXONIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Sachs	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 24th August.
NAPLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG	SEGORIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Schoenfeldt	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 17th inst.
NAPLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG	SILEZIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Bahle	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 12th July.
NAPLES, GENOA, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON &c.	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	von Dohren	MELCHERS & Co.	On 7th August.
NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE & HAMBURG.	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	—	Filler	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 19th inst., at Noon.
TRIESTE, &c. VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	HAMBURG	Ger. str.	—	Matcovich	SANDER, WIELER & Co.	On 4th Sept.
NEW YORK	E. F. FREDERICK	Aus. str.	—	—	—	About 30th inst.
NEW YORK	PRAMAR	Brit. str.	—	—	—	On 28th inst.
NEW YORK	VANDALIA	Ger. str.	—	Frank	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 26th July.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	TAMAR	Brit. str.	1 m.	N. Durson R.N.R.	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 19th inst., at Noon.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF CHINA	Brit. str.	2 m.	R. Archibald, R.N.R.	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 4th July, at 4 p.m.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & TACOMA VIA JAPAN	SHAWMUT	Am. str.	—	E. V. Roberts	DODWELL & Co., Ltd.	On 7th Aug.
CALLAO, IQUIQUE, &c. VIA JAPAN PORTS, &c.	KATHERINE PARK	Brit. str.	—	—	—	End of July.
SALINA CRUZ, MEXICO, VIA MOJI, JAPAN	MARIE	Ger. str.	—	—	—	On 27th inst., at 4 p.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA PORT DARWIN	IRIN SIGISMUND	Brit. str.	—	—	—	On 20th inst., at Noon.
JAPAN	LOONGSHAN	Brit. str.	—	—	—	On 29th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	THINKI	Dut. str.	—	H. Koops	JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LINE	To-day.
TSINGTAO, CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	—	T. Moore	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 21st inst., at 4 p.m.
TIENSIN	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	—	J. Warrack	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 19th inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	—	M. Monney	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.	On 21st inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	KURIA	Brit. str.	—	H. A. Wavell	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	HARGANG	Brit. str.	—	Spencer Wilde	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 18th inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SPEZIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 20th inst.
SHANGHAI, CHINGWANGTAO, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	CATHAY	Dan. str.	—	H. S. Bradshaw	MELCHERS & Co.	About 23rd inst.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE &c.	NYANZA	Brit. str.	—	—	P. N. O. S. N. Co.	About 20th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	PERSEUS	Ger. str.	—	Nathath	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE LTD	On 26th inst.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHAOHONG	Brit. str.	—	A. E. Hodgins	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	About 19th inst., at Noon.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	BAICHING	Brit. str.	—	A. S. Beach	DOUGLAS LAFFRAK & Co.	On 21st inst., at 4 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW	HAITAN	Brit. str.	—	H. S. Smith	OSAKA SHOEN KAISHA	To-day, at Noon.
TAMUI VIA SWATOW & AMOY	JOHN MARU	Jap. str.	—	Imben	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 18th inst., at 4 p.m.
HOIHOW AND HAIPHONG	CHIRLI	Brit. str.	—	A. Fraser	SHAWAN, TOMES & Co.	On 22nd inst., at Noon.
MANILA	ZAFIRO	Brit. str.	—	A. Almond	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at Noon.
MANILA	RUBI	Brit. str.	—	A. W. Outerbridge	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 18th inst., at 4 p.m.
MANILA	TAMING	Brit. str.	—	T. Moore	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 10th July, at 4 p.m.
MANILA ZAMBANGA PORT DARWIN &c.	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Smith	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.	On 21st inst., at 4 p.m.
MANILA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	—	Pockett	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 19th inst., at 4 p.m.
CEBU & ILOILO	HUNAN	Brit. str.	—	Finlayson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 21st inst., at 4 p.m.
KUDAT & SANDAKAN	KAIPOONG	Brit. str.	1 m.	F. Semill	MELCHERS & Co.	About 8th July, at 9 a.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	BORNEO	Ger. str.	—	A. Stewart	DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.	On 19th inst., at 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	AREATON APCAR	Brit. str.	—	E. J. Tadd	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-day, at 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	FOOKSANG	Brit. str.	—	M. Tice	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 21st inst., at 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	LAISANG	Brit. str.	—	—	SANDER, WIELER & Co.	On 17th inst.
SINGAPORE & BOMBAY	ISTOK	Aus. str.	—	—	—	—

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).
 FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA "FOOKSANG" ... Saturday, 15th June, 3 p.m.
 FOR SHANGHAI "HANGSANG" ... Tuesday, 18th June, 4 p.m.
 FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA "LAISANG" ... Friday, 21st June, 3 p.m.
 FOR TIENSIN "CHIPSANG" ... Friday, 21st June, 4 p.m.
 FOR MANILA "LOONGSANG" ... Friday, 21st June, 4 p.m.
 REDUCED FARES TO STRAITS AND CALCUTTA.
 Hongkong to Singapore 1st Class, Single \$ 65. Return \$100.
 "Penang" " 165. " 250.
 "Calcutta" " 165. " 250.
 * These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
 † Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Chafco, Tientsin, Newchwang and Yangtze Ports.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
 Hongkong, 15th June, 1907. GENERAL MANAGERS. 18

HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon midships. Electric Light. Perfect Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARDESS carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS.	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE.
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	Manila.	On 15th June, Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	A. Fraser	Manila.	On 22nd June, Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to
 SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
 GENERAL MANAGER.
 Hongkong, 4th May, 1907. 15

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.
 (WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST.)

For freight and further information apply to
 SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
 GENERAL AGENTS.
 Hongkong, 4th March, 1907. 16

EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI.

RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOCK.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING.
SHANGHAI CHINGWANGTAO, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	"CATHAY" ...	About 23rd June
MARSEILLES, HAVRE, COPENHAGEN & BALTIC PORTS	"ST. DOMINGO" ...	About 24th June
MARSEILLES, HAVRE, COPENHAGEN & BALTIC PORTS	"PETRONIA" ...	About 6th July.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE, COPENHAGEN & BALTIC PORTS	"CATHAY" ...	Beg. of Aug.

For Further Particulars, apply to
 MELCHERS & CO.,
 AGENTS.
 Hongkong, 11th June, 1907. 9

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE. PASSENGER SERVICE.

BY the new steamers, "RHENANIA," "HABSBURG" and "HOHENSTAUFEN." These steamers offer to the public the highest comfort yet attained in ocean travelling. They have very large cabins, provided with ONLY LOWER BERTHS. The cabins are amply fitted with fans. Laundry on Board. Doctor and Stewardesses carried. These steamers call at PLYMOUTH homeward, at SOUTHAMPTON outward and at NAPLES in both directions.

In addition to these boats, the steamers "SCANDIA" & "SILEZIA" carry first-class passengers. Return tickets issued at reduced rates available for two years. Through tickets to be had to New York via Naples and Hamburg.

OUTWARD.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA.
 SCANDIA ... 2nd July
 RHEINANIA ... 1st August
 HOHENSTAUFEN ... 1st October

HOMeward.

FOR THE STRAITS COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE, & HAMBURG.
 SILEZIA ... 12th July
 SCANDIA ... 7th August
 HABSBURG ... 4th September.

FREIGHT SERVICE.

NEXT SAILINGS OUTWARD:
 SPEZIA ... FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... 20th June
 AMBRIA ... FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... 29th June
 SCANDIA ... FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... 2nd July
 SAXONIA ... FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... 18th July

NEXT SAILINGS HOMeward:

VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO AND ADEN.
 Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, Oporto, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS in the LEVANT, BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS, NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS. Also via Aden or Port Said by the "ARABIC PERSIAN SERVICE" to Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

STEAMERS	TONS.	CAPTAIN	SAILING DATE.
SEGORIA	17th June
SILEZIA	12th July
SPEZIA	23rd July
SCANDIA	7th Aug.
SAXONIA	20th Aug.
HABSBURG	4th Sept.
VANDALIA	20th July.

* Special attention of intending Passengers is drawn to the splendid accommodation of these steamers. Saloon and cabins amply lighted throughout by electricity. Duly qualified doctor and stewardesses carried. Laundry on board.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY. CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA

VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamers	Tons.	Captain	Sailing Date.
SHAWMUT	9,606	E. V. Roberts	About 7th Aug.
TREMONT	9,606	T. W. Garlick	8th Sept.

1 Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE. ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS.

The twin-screw s.s. "SHAWMUT" and "TREMONT" are fitted with very Superior Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures swiftness of sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES & CANADA.

For further information apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
 GENERAL AGENTS.
 QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.
 Hongkong, 4th March, 1907. 7

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.
 PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.
 THROUGH BILL OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"MALTA."

Captain R. A. Peters, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for Bombay TO-DAY, the 15th June, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's s.s. "BRITANNIA," 7,000 tons, from Colombo. Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong. Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, apply to
 E. A. LEWETT,
 Agent.
 Hongkong, 3rd June, 1907. 1

For SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"ARRATON APCAR."

Captain A. Stewart, will be despatched for the above Ports WEDNESDAY, the 19th June, at 3 p.m. instead of as previously advertised. For Freight or Passage apply to
 DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 13th June, 1907. 833

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, ADEEN, DIBOUTI, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.



THE Steamship

"AUSTRALIEN"

Captain Verron, will be despatched for MARSEILLES, on TUESDAY, the 25th June, at 1 p.m.
 The Steamer connects at Colombo with the Australian line s.s. "NERA," bound for Marseilles via BOMBAY and Aden.
 Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports.
 Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.
 Next sailings will be as follows:
 S.S. "SYDNEY" ... 8th July.
 S.S. "BERNARD SIMONS" ... 23rd July.
 S.S. "TOKIN" ... 5th Aug.
 S.S. "SALAZAR" ... 20th Aug.
 S.S. "POLYNESIE" ... 3rd Sept.
 S.S. "TOURANE" ... 17th Sept.
 G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
 Agent.
 Hongkong, 12th June, 1907. 2

CHINA COMMERCIAL S.S. CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE Steamship

"MARIE."

Capt. G. C. Christensen, will be despatched for SALINA CRUZ, MEXICO, VIA MOJI, JAPAN, on THURSDAY, the 27th June, at 4 p.m.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 CHINA COMMERCIAL S.S. Co., Ltd.,
 Hotel Mansion.
 Hongkong, 29th May, 1907. 985

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALABAR COAST.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR NEW YORK.

1907

THE MARKETS OF BRITISH COLONIES.

BY JOHN HOLT SCHOOLING.

II.—THE MARKETS OF NEW ZEALAND, CEYLON, WEST INDIES, NATAL, MAURITIUS, &c.

The five leading markets of British Colonies and Possessions have been dealt with in the first part of this article. And in each market the course of trade during 1880-1905 has been a large fall in the relative position of the United Kingdom as a seller in these five leading markets. New Zealand ranks sixth in importance as a buying country. We have to see what has been the course of trade as regards the United Kingdom's position as a seller in New Zealand relatively to the position as sellers in New Zealand of the other countries that supply New Zealand's markets.

TABLE VI.

IMPORTS INTO NEW ZEALAND FROM ALL COUNTRIES AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1880-1905.

Yearly Averages during each Decade.				
Decade.	Imports from All Countries.	Imports from United Kingdom.	Test. Proportion of B to A.	Per cent.
1880-1889	7.08	4.55	64.4	
1890-1899	7.07	4.62	65.3	
1900-1905	6.97	4.69	67.3	
1880-1889	6.97	4.69	67.3	
1890-1899	6.97	4.69	67.3	
1900-1905	6.97	4.69	67.3	
1880-1889	6.97	4.69	67.3	
1890-1899	6.97	4.69	67.3	
1900-1905	6.97	4.69	67.3	
1880-1889	6.97	4.69	67.3	
1890-1899	6.97	4.69	67.3	
1900-1905	6.97	4.69	67.3	

Course of Trade. A Rise. A Fall.

* Including bullion and specie.

As we approach the smaller colonial markets we shall find that the United Kingdom has lost less position as a seller than in the big markets shown in Part I. of this article. It may be that our trade rivals who also supply British Colonial markets have been giving more of their attention to gaining selling-power in the big markets than in the smaller markets.

For example, the loss position by us in New Zealand (see the last column of Table VI.) is a much smaller loss than has occurred in any of the bigger markets—British India, Australia, Canada, the Straits Settlements, the Cape of Good Hope. During the first decade we supplied New Zealand with £64.4 per £100 of New Zealand's purchases from all sources. During the last decade our share had fallen to £61.3 per £100. The fall in our share has been continuous since the decade 1883-1892, but it is a much smaller loss of position than we have incurred in the big markets.

In November, 1903, the New Zealand Legislature passed a Bill instituting Preferential Trade with the British Empire and granting preferential rates of Customs duty to the United Kingdom. This was a spontaneous concession by New Zealand, granted as a proof of the desire of the people of New Zealand to promote the strength and solidarity of the Empire. Our response is chilling.

We have the disadvantage of looking at this matter of Preferential Trade with British Colonies from a narrow, insular point of view: from a point of view that cannot see beyond the dogmas of the Cobden Club, nor beyond the coast-line of these small islands in a northern sea. That may be an excuse for those persons in this country who are opposing the principle of Preferential Trade with British Colonies. But it must needs be a sorry excuse to our Colonial rulers who are enabled to take a wide view of the necessities of the British Empire. Nor can we put all the blame for our shortsightedness upon the accident of our geographical insular position.

All these markets are being taken one by one in the order of their importance as buying countries. And thus Ceylon comes next.

TABLE VII.

IMPORTS INTO CEYLON FROM ALL COUNTRIES AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1880-1905.

Yearly Averages during each Decade.				
Decade.	Imports from All Countries.	Imports from United Kingdom.	Test. Proportion of B to A.	Per cent.
1880-1889	3.92	1.68	42.8	
1890-1899	3.95	1.68	42.5	
1900-1905	4.01	1.73	43.1	
1880-1889	4.01	1.73	43.1	
1890-1899	4.01	1.73	43.1	
1900-1905	4.01	1.73	43.1	
1880-1889	4.01	1.73	43.1	
1890-1899	4.01	1.73	43.1	
1900-1905	4.01	1.73	43.1	
1880-1889	4.01	1.73	43.1	
1890-1899	4.01	1.73	43.1	
1900-1905	4.01	1.73	43.1	

Course of Trade. A Rise. A Fall.

* Including bullion and specie.

The rupee has been converted into 2 at rates varying from 3s. 8d. per rupee in 1880 to 1s. 4d. per rupee in 1905.

In Ceylon, Table VII., another of the smaller markets, our loss of position is not large. Our trade rivals do not particularly want Ceylon's markets, and thus they allow us to retain much of our position as a seller. The fall in our share was trivial: from £27.5 per £100 during the first decade to £26.4 per £100 during the last decade. The same thing is to be seen when we apply this method to the records of the smaller foreign markets. We have lost and are losing position as a seller in the big foreign markets of the world, but in some of the small foreign markets we have held our place. In Spain, in Sweden, in the Argentine, in Norway, which rank eighth, we have been maintained our position as a seller. During the first decade our share was £31.1 per £100, and during the last decade it was £31.4 per £100. And I go on with Natal.

TABLE VIII.

IMPORTS INTO NATAL FROM ALL COUNTRIES AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1880-1905.

Yearly Averages during each Decade.				
Decade.	Imports from All Countries.	Imports from United Kingdom.	Test. Proportion of B to A.	Per cent.
1880-1889	2.24	1.81	80.7	
1890-1899	2.46	1.96	79.9	
1900-1905	2.63	2.16	79.8	
1880-1889	2.63	2.16	79.8	
1890-1899	2.63	2.16	79.8	
1900-1905	2.63	2.16	79.8	
1880-1889	2.63	2.16	79.8	
1890-1899	2.63	2.16	79.8	
1900-1905	2.63	2.16	79.8	
1880-1889	2.63	2.16	79.8	
1890-1899	2.63	2.16	79.8	
1900-1905	2.63	2.16	79.8	

Course of Trade. A Rise. A Fall.

* Including bullion and specie.

Here is a market where an increase in purchases from the United Kingdom has been accompanied by a much larger increase in purchases from countries other than the United Kingdom, with the result that we have lost much of our former position as a seller in the markets of Natal. (See Table VIII.)

During the first decade we supplied Natal with £80.7 per £100 of Natal's purchases. But during the last decade our share had fallen to £61.7 per £100. The fall in our position as a seller in Natal's markets has been large and continuous. (See the last column of Table VIII.)

Mauritius comes next, ranked as a buyer. We have slightly improved our position during 1880-1905. The course of British Guiana, where a fall in the actual purchases from us has not been accompanied by any loss of our position as a seller relatively to other sellers, because British Guiana's purchases from all countries have fallen.

Last on my list is Newfoundland, which ranks twelfth as a buying country of all the British Colonies and Possessions dealt with in Parts I. and II. of this article.

TABLE IX.

IMPORTS INTO NEWFOUNDLAND FROM ALL COUNTRIES AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1880-1905.

Yearly Averages during each Decade.				
Decade.	Imports from All Countries.	Imports from United Kingdom.	Test. Proportion of B to A.	Per cent.
1880-1889	1.19	1.55	130.7	
1890-1899	1.48	1.55	104.7	
1900-1905	1.48	1.55	104.7	
1880-1889	1.48	1.55	104.7	
1890-1899	1.48	1.55	104.7	
1900-1905	1.48	1.55	104.7	
1880-1889	1.48	1.55	104.7	
1890-1899	1.48	1.55	104.7	
1900-1905	1.48	1.55	104.7	
1880-1889	1.48	1.55	104.7	
1890-1899	1.48	1.55	104.7	
1900-1905	1.48	1.55	104.7	

Course of Trade. A Rise. A Fall.

* Including bullion and specie.

In Newfoundland, Table IX., we have lost actual sales, see Column B, and we have also lost position as a seller. Our share was £37 per £100 during the first decade, and £28.7 per £100 during the last decade.

For convenience I will now sum up the results for all the twelve British Colonies and Possessions whose markets have been examined during the period 1880-1905.

TABLE X.

A SUMMARY OF THE RESULTS RELATING TO THE POSITION OF IMPORTS INTO BRITISH COLONIES AND POSSESSIONS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, RELATIVELY TO IMPORTS FROM ALL COUNTRIES.

Country or Possession.	During 1880-1889.	During 1890-1899.	During 1900-1905.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
British India	75.6	65.9	65.9	A Fall		
Australia	72.7	61.3	61.3	A Fall		
Canada	42.1	42.7	42.7	A Fall		
Straits Settlements	20.4	19.5	19.5	A Fall		
Cape of Good Hope	60.3	65.3	65.3	A Fall		
New Zealand	64.4	61.3	61.3	A Fall		
Ceylon	27.5	26.4	26.4	A Fall		
West Indies	41.1	41.4	41.4	A Rise		
Natal	80.7	61.7	61.7	A Fall		
Mauritius	23.8	25.5	25.5	A Rise		
British Guiana	54.5	54.8	54.8	A Rise		
Newfoundland	37.0	28.7	28.7	A Fall		

Course of Trade. A Rise. A Fall.

* Including bullion and specie.

Observe that in the three small colonies of Ceylon, Natal, and Mauritius, the proportion of imports from the United Kingdom rose, the rise was trivial. In most of the nine instances (if a 10), the fall was considerable.

Table X. contains the summary. It shows the share of the United Kingdom in each of the twelve markets, during the first decade and during the last decade. And the detailed tables already shown disclose the fact that in nearly all markets where our share fell the fall was continuous between the first and the last decade.

The United Kingdom has lost position as a seller in all the larger colonial markets, and it has slightly gained position in the three small markets of the West Indies, Mauritius, and British Guiana.

Moreover, and as inspection of the separate tables will show, especially in Part I. of this article, our fall in position as a seller is a steady fall which continues.

less receptive of our goods and more and more receptive of the goods sent out by our trade rivals. That is the plain lesson taught by the facts which have been examined, quite apart from any mere academic opinion as to the advantages or disadvantages of Preferential Trade with British Colonies.

JAPANESE EDUCATION EXHIBITION.

A mail paper says:—

In the Indian Section of the Victoria and Albert Museum (entrances in Imperial Institute road) there is now arranged a very interesting exhibition, illustrating the course of lectures on Japanese education about to be given to the University of London by Baron Kikuchi. Nothing could be more timely than the opening of this display at the moment of Prince Fushimi's visit to London. It is true that there is nothing here that will cause much surprise; we have ceased to be astonished at anything Japanese, after realizing in the late war the swift perfection with which that people had assimilated and mastered everything that the West had to teach them. But what this exhibition shows is the patient, methodical way in which the whole people is being taught; the universality of the system, the scientific fashion in which the teaching is graded, and the automatic manner in which one stage leads on to another, from kindergarten to high school. There the collection of illustrations practically stops; we learn that about the Imperial University, or about that one exceptional school, the "Noble School." The Baron Harada of Japan, which receives the sons of the nobility and high officials, and trains them either for the University or for the position of naval and military officers and diplomats. But the educational system of the whole people, with these exceptions, is displayed very clearly, by photographs of the buildings, of the children at work or play, or going through those physical exercises and drill which are universal, and by samples of their work, from the "script" and drawings of first-year boys and girls in the elementary schools to the English letters written by the older girls, the charming designs by pupils in the higher drawing classes, and the books which the older scholars study.

The buildings, which are all of wood on account of the fear of earthquakes, are simple, dignified, and spacious. Their equipment is much the same as that of good schools in Europe and America, and the subjects taught are pretty much the same as those which are taught in our schools, with some obvious exceptions. One foreign language is taught almost universally, and that language is English. Six hours in school is the weekly allowance in the middle schools for this, which is deemed by the Japanese authorities to be an absolutely indispensable subject. By the age of 15 or so boys and girls have generally learnt to write and speak our language, and nothing is more amusing than the English letters written by some of the older girls to their mistresses and friends. "Miss Adachi has much pleasure," runs one of them, "in accepting Miss Tanaka's kind invitation to the Karutaki on Saturday evening, January 5th, at five o'clock." The Karutaki being a card-party, where a round game is played that demands an acquaintance with all the best lyrical poetry of Japan. The drawings of even the youngest children show that the idea of the English alphabet is familiar and very popular; for one of the favourite subjects of "spontaneous" drawing is the Union Jack, either by itself or crossed with the Rising Sun. Another favorite subject for the children to draw, when they are set to choose their own theme, is a battleship, or a fleet, or a sea-fight with a Russian vessel going down. But happily the old Japanese delight in exquisite still-life subjects is not dying out; and from the lowest to the highest, both boys and girls, are drawn to the highest of fruits and flowers, birds and flowers, while they show also that the old Japanese weakness in drawing the human figure has not yet disappeared. One or two sets of books show how profoundly the West affects the Japanese mind. A history book, printed in Japanese characters, is illustrated with portraits of Shakespeare, Queen Elizabeth, Loyola, and Henri IV.; another has admirable maps of Europe, of England, and of Australia. This people, to whom the "religious difficulty" is happily unknown, teaches morality to the youngest children by means of pictures, which hang round their classrooms and are explained by their teachers. Indeed, the best part of the first year is spent in mastering these pictures with their descriptive titles. "Be lively," "Don't tell a lie," "Take care of your body," "The Joys of Home," &c. Whether these pictures have an effect that is never eradicated, or whether all Japanese boys and girls are given by nature, it is a fact that punishment is scarcely ever required and that corporal punishment has for the last 23 years been absolutely forbidden. There is another thing besides the pictures that the children lay to heart: it is the Emperor's proclamation of 1889, which hangs in every school, and of which a copy with an English translation is here shown. "Pursue learning and cultivate the arts," says the Emperor, "and thereby develop intellectual faculties and moral powers. Furthermore advance the public good and promote common interests; always respect the Constitution and obey the laws; should emergency arise, offer yourselves courageously to the State; and thus guard and maintain the propriety of Our Imperial Throne, coeval with the Heavens and the Earth."

JAPAN AND TURKEY.

The efforts of Japan to establish diplomatic relations with Turkey date back to the period preceding the Russo-Japanese War, and were renewed later at different intervals. In November last year a fresh attempt was made during the presence in Constantinople of two Japanese staff officers, who were occupied in a tour of studies in Turkey, and one of whom subsequently proceeded to Bagdad. These officers were the bearers of a large number of Japanese decorations for Turkish officials. It is stated in official circles that the pourparlers are still going on.

It is denied that any of the European Powers have opposed the establishment of a Japanese mission at Constantinople, at least, officially or openly. But it is by no means improbable that certain Powers would find it in their interests to intrigue against the project. It is only necessary to recall the difficulties Mr. Leishman had to overcome to secure recognition of his elevation as United States Ambassador. It is obvious that the presence of a Japanese diplomatic representative would naturally tend to strengthen the position of the British Ambassador, in view of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. This probability might account for the unfavourable attitude which has been hinted at on the part of certain Powers.

The Turkish Government is disposed to view very favourably Japan's desire to open diplomatic intercourse with Turkey, but for Japanese pretensions to the Capitulations. In Turkish circles it is felt that the object of Japan is not so much to develop trading relations with Turkey, as to rival, having to do with Turkey's position as neighbour to Russia.

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